

ESTIMATE FOR OAHU ARMY POSTS

War Department Plans to Spend \$1,753,600 More on Barracks and Quarters—Provision Made for Eight Thousand Men at Shafter—Biggest Local Post.

One and three quarter millions of dollars is what the war department is asking from congress for the completion of the necessary barracks and quarters for the forces now on Oahu and to be sent here, according to the estimates made by Acting-Secretary of War Breckinridge. One point of very decided interest is in the fact that the estimates submitted confirm the earlier announcement of war department plans that Fort Shafter is to be the main post of Oahu, with nine thousand men in garrison, four regiments of infantry and one battalion of engineers.

The estimates of Acting-Secretary Breckinridge, as submitted to the Speaker of the house of representatives on November 6, deal with the projects for the mobile army of Hawaii and the Canal Zone, the part of his communication of greatest interest to Hawaii being:

Of Vital Importance.—The estimates representing the total cost of the project, are based upon the following strength of garrison, which has been determined after full and careful study by the general staff and necessary for the Hawaiian Islands and the Panama Canal Zone, in order that these possessions, which are of vital importance to the United States, may be securely held at all times:

"Schofield Barracks—Two regiments of infantry (statutory strength); one regiment of cavalry; one regiment of field artillery; one field signal company; one telegraph company, signal corps; one aeronautical detachment, signal corps, and two field ambulance companies.

"Fort Shafter—Four regiments of infantry (statutory strength) and one battalion of engineers.

"Fort Ruger—Two companies of coast artillery for the defense of the harbor and one company of coast artillery to man the heavy siege batteries for the land defenses.

"Fort Kaneohe—Five companies of coast artillery for the defense of the harbor and one company of coast artillery for the defense of the harbor.

"Fort De Russy—Two companies of coast artillery for the defense of the harbor and one company of coast artillery for the defense of the harbor.

"Fort Armstrong, H. T.—Caretaker's detachment.

"For so much of the general scheme as, in the opinion of the department, is absolutely necessary and can be economically undertaken at this time the following estimates, based on statutory strength only, were included in the regular annual estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, forwarded to the secretary of the treasury for inclusion in the annual book of estimates, fiscal year 1915.

"Under the heading 'Military post':

"Schofield Barracks, Hawaii—Barracks for one regiment of infantry and saw-wood disposal plant \$ 413,000

"Fort Shafter, Hawaii—Barracks and quarters for two battalions of infantry 479,000

"Under the heading 'Cavalry post, Hawaii':

"Schofield Barracks, Hawaii—Completing accommodations for one regiment of cavalry 154,000

"Under the heading 'Seacoast defense, Philippine Islands and Hawaii':

"Fort Kaneohe, Hawaii—Barracks and quarters for four companies of coast artillery 531,200

"Fort De Russy, Hawaii—Barracks and quarters for one company of coast artillery 176,400

"Total for Hawaiian Islands \$ 1,753,600

What Is Included.—The estimates for the Hawaiian Islands provide for barracks for one regiment of infantry, officers' quarters for which have already been provided, completing barracks and quarters for one regiment of cavalry and a saw-wood disposal plant, all of these at Schofield Barracks; barracks and quarters for headquarters and two battalions of infantry at Fort Shafter; barracks and quarters for four companies of coast artillery at Fort Kaneohe; and barracks and quarters for one company of coast artillery at Fort De Russy. These funds, if appropriated, will permit the completion of the permanent barracks for two regiments of infantry (at full statutory strength), one regiment of field artillery, seven companies of coast artillery, and will leave temporary barracks for two regiments of infantry (at full statutory strength), one regiment of field artillery, technical troops, and five companies of coast artillery; if the infantry regiment at full statutory strength (1926 estimate) is adopted for the garrison, barracks and quarters either temporary or permanent, will have to be provided for two more regiments of this arm. On the other hand, if the larger regiment is adopted, the existing barracks for the men, both temporary and permanent, at Schofield Barracks and at Fort Shafter will have

PICTURESQUE CAREER ENDS IN LAST POST



CAPT. ANDREW ROSEHILL
Identified for many years with local marine ventures, who died last Monday.

Capt. Andrew Rosehill, Kamaoiaa Sailor, Meets Death at His Home Peacefully.

In the death of Captain Andrew Rosehill, Monday night, Honolulu lost one of its most familiar characters and one whose life during the past thirty years has been closely related to Honolulu's history as a maritime city. His death is regretted by scores of old shipmates and acquaintances.

As the man who annexed Marcus Island to the United States, Captain Rosehill earned his greatest title to fame, and although his career on the sea was not full of such exciting incidents and thrilling adventures as many hale and hearty old salt on the local front at present can recall, he did much in his way.

He was a native of Sweden, born March 20, 1851, and after following the sea since he was a youngster came to Hawaii, in 1877, as a second mate on one of the Spreckels' brigs. He sailed with this house for a number of years, always as second mate and also occupied the same berth on the barkentine S. N. Castle, the only survivor of the fleet he once knew.

Later he shipped with Captain Underwood as mate on the schooner Kaula, belonging to the Waialua plantation. This commenced his career exclusively in Hawaiian waters. He commanded several small schooners, one of them the Norma, in which he carried a circus about the islands.

About 1890 he chartered a schooner from the Pacific Navigation Company and, with L. R. Foster as an associate, set out to survey and annex Marcus Island. Although he was not the discoverer of the island, he was one of the few who had visited it up to that time. It lies one quarter of the way between the Japanese coast and this expedition.

It was doomed to failure, however, for, between his first and second visit, the island was found by some Japanese fisherman who established a settlement there and who drove him and his party off. He never quite recovered from this disappointment.

Captain Rosehill shipped last with Jack London in the famous Shark, but his career as navigating officer of that vessel was short-lived. He joined it at Pearl Harbor and took it up to Honolulu, but getting into an argument with the crew on the way up, he quit when he reached the wharf.

Captain Rosehill is survived by four sons and four daughters, two of whom, Mrs. John Mattson and Mrs. P. N. Kahakulani, are married. The others are Eddie, Joseph, William, Frank, Eva and Emma.

In the presence of a few intimate friends Miss Lilly Miller and Arthur Grounds were made man and wife at Waialua yesterday at noon. The ceremony took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Beardsmore. Canon Ault officiated.

A wedding dinner was served following the ceremony after which Mr. and Mrs. Grounds left for Honolulu, where they will spend their honeymoon. Mr. Grounds is well known in Honolulu and at Waialua. He is employed in the office of the Waialua Plantation Company. Mrs. Grounds arrived here from her home at Warrington, Lancashire, England, on the steamer Marama about three weeks ago. The couple will make their home at Waialua.

The marriage was made the occasion of celebrating another event in the Beardsmore home yesterday, the five-week-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Beardsmore being christened. The little one was named Florence Olive Beardsmore. Canon Ault also officiated at this ceremony.

Professor Krauss of the College of Hawaii gave a very interesting and instructive talk to the poultry fanciers of Hilo at the High School last Thursday evening. The poultry association has appointed a committee to make arrangements for a poultry show which is to take place at the Hilo armory during the first week of February.

to be increased, but no additional officers' quarters will be required. This will result in a saving of \$602,341.00, as there will be about 100 less sets of officers' quarters to be provided with the six large regiments than with the six regiments at statutory strength. The number of men will be practically the same in either case. Temporary barracks should be avoided if possible, as is uneconomical at stations where troops are to be maintained permanently.

Alternate estimates are also submitted herewith for the construction of infantry barracks at Fort Shafter and Schofield Barracks, Hawaiian Islands, based upon first, full statutory strength (1926 estimate) and second, maximum strength of 2000.

HOMESTEAD RULING CROPS UP AGAIN

This Time Damage Suit Against Former Deputy Sheriff May Result.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)
HILLO, November 24.—The decision of the supreme court, delivered last week, in which the court decided in favor of the Hawaiian plantation in the suit brought against it by Judge Perry, is likely to result in the bringing of a damage suit against the bondsmen of former Deputy Sheriff William Ketter. It will involve something like three thousand dollars, and the whole matter is a rather uncommon one.

In the beginning of things Perry bought at an execution sale the cane crop of a Hawaiian Portuguese homesteader, on which levy had been made. It is said that the crop was worth about eighteen hundred dollars, while Perry had it knocked down to him for about three hundred dollars.

The trouble started when the Hawaiian plantation claimed that the crop in question belonged to it, and not to the homesteader, and consequently not to Perry. Perry brought suit, and this became interesting in that it resurrected the famous—some call it infamous—Henderson decision.

Forced Parsons' Hand.
It appeared that the homesteader in question had exactly the same kind of an agreement as that which Henderson had with the plantation, both having been written on the same form even. The supreme court in its decision in the Henderson case had decided that the cane on his place belonged to the plantation, so Judge Parsons in rendering his decision in the Perry case, stated that in view of the Henderson case decision there was but one course for him to follow, namely to rule that the cane of the Portuguese belonged to the plantation also. In vulgar terms, what was sauce for the gander must be sauce for the goose.

Unfortunately, it was not granted an expectant public to see the supreme court placed right square up against its precedent decision, for another point was raised, which opened a convenient avenue of escape. It was contended that the original execution, on which the whole affair was based, was illegal, for the reason that then Deputy Sheriff Ketter had failed to make a proper levy as provided by law, in that he had failed to go on the land at all.

So the supreme court decided against Perry, because Ketter had not made his levy properly, and Perry was out and injured through the fact that the officer had not done what under the law he was supposed to have done.

Has \$4000 Bond.
It is this fact which will furnish the basis for Perry's suit for damages against Ketter's bondsmen, if he decides that this is a proper step for him to take. He is at present looking up the law and conferring over the matter.

Ketter's bondsmen are a trust company, and the amount of the bond is four thousand dollars.

Perry says that while he may have bought the crop involved at a small figure, this does not prevent him from making a substantial claim, if he decides to make one. First of all, the cane was worth much more than he paid for it, and he has since had to spend great amounts of litigation, and he has also put in considerable labor on the cultivation of the crop.

U. S. Marshal Hendry Intercepts Chin On Oy, Wanted as Witness at Bay City.

As the result of a message received late Monday afternoon by United States Marshal E. R. Hendry from United States Marshal Elliott at San Francisco Chin On Oy, a Chinese woman, was yesterday held on her arrival from San Francisco by the steamer Chiyo Maru and placed in the custody of Federal Immigration Inspector R. E. Halsey, who will return her to the Coast city by the steamer Nippon Maru which is scheduled to leave here tomorrow.

The woman is said to be wanted in San Francisco as a witness in some case and there appears that when some other witness was released and permitted to leave San Francisco the wrong person was allowed to get away, and Chin On Oy is thus getting a round trip.

William George Roberts, the well known wrestler, yesterday made in the federal court clerk's office his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States. He is a native of Gotland, Switzerland. His witnesses are Edward Nigel Greeley Jackson and Chris Johnson, Jr. The hearing on the application will take place in the federal court on February 25, 1914.

The hearing on the application of Sergeant Bruno Richard Heyne of Fort Shafter, also for American citizenship, will take place February 25 at the federal court.

Although the federal court met yesterday it adjourned until this morning, there being nothing on the calendar then for action, which is also the case as to the calendar for today.

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Korean Finishes Recital of Inhuman Brutalities

FACETIOUS EFFORTS OF KELLETT TO TURN INTO LEVITY DAMNING STORIES OF CRUELTY FALL FLAT ON COMMISSIONERS AND SPECTATORS.

(From Wednesday Advertiser.)
All effort on the part of Attorney Peters and those connected with the defense of John R. Kellett, the discharged sergeant of detectives who so fully and silently listened to the damning replies to the questions.

"And every time Mr. Kellett kicked you said 'pleas excus', did you?" said Peters in concluding this sort of questioning.

"Yes," answered Kong.

Walaie Case Admitted.
It was pointed out that under the laws of 1905 the status of limitation had run against the acts of alleged cruelty committed on Kong by Kellett in Walaie. These happened more than two years ago. Peters did not strongly insist upon barring there, but pointed out the injustice that was being done in compelling his client to testify in connection with such a lapse of time to controvert charges brought by an organized force of officers.

"This commission is not considering the guilt or innocence of Kellett for any crime," replied Deputy Attorney General Smith to this argument. "But it is considering whether or not, under the charges he is a fit man to occupy a public position. On this I maintain we have a right to go into those charges. The hearing of testimony on these charges will go to show Kellett's tendency. The reason they were not brought sooner is because they were not brought to Sheriff Jarrett's attention. The lapse of time is equally bad for the prosecution. This witness here simply to substantiate charges brought against this discharged officer."

Repeats Story of Brutality.
And during the three hours Kong was on the stand he told his story, in the main, as he told it at the start, that Kellett, had punched, kicked and clubbed him on many occasions and for no reasons beyond that he would not confess to a crime that would send him to prison. There were deviations on cross-examination as to the number of blows struck and the exact times and places where they struck, but no waives could the skillful, cynical lawyer who is pleading the case for Kellett, break through the damning fact that Kong, the mite of a Korean, told his story in such a way that even those who found trouble in wading through the interpretations of the interpreter could not help but feel that the witness was describing scenes of which only one who has passed through can recall.

Kellett showed less intent to treat the proceedings lightly as the examination proceeded. Occasionally he would take his eyes up from the desk, glanced hastily in the direction of the weak little creature he is accused of brutally beating, and as he resumed his gaze toward the floor.

More Petty Graft Alleged.
Kong brought out a new phase in the investigation yesterday, stating that Kellett had taken the sum of \$7.25, a gold watch and a ring from him when he was arrested. Neither this money nor jewelry were returned to him, he told the commissioners yesterday.

Kong was again required to describe what took place during one of the alleged assaults upon him by Kellett in the latter's office.

"He asked me eight or ten times to tell the truth; then he kicked me and punched me here (kidneys)," said the witness. "He also punched me and kicked me here," concluded the witness, pointing at the place where the burly officer's toe is alleged to have struck him. The attempt at hilarity on the part of the defense again failed.

"What did you do when these things were being done?" asked Attorney Peters.

"I asked Mr. Kellett please excuse me," replied the witness.

"How is it that on direct examination you tell a different story than you do on cross examination?" continued Mr. Peters.

"I have told the same story," reiterated Kong.

Then you are telling the same story that John Woo told?" continued the attorney for Kellett.

An objection by Deputy Attorney General Smith was sustained by Chairman Wirtz.

Attorney Peters insisted upon arguing against this ruling.

Peters Scores on Ruling.
"I maintain that Kong and Woo have talked over this case," he said in effect. "Kong is the only witness on this charge. He speaks only Korean and Woo, as the interpreter, before Deputy Attorney General Smith, has carefully recited with him all the testimony. I am frank to admit to this commission that I do not believe Kong's story. I insist that we should know whether he will tell the same story as Woo. The latter came into the room at this morning carrying the law books of the deputy attorney general, acting, if you will, as the hand-book of the prosecutor in this case."

Smith vehemently protested against these insinuations. "These men have been assigned to me by Sheriff Jarrett to act as interpreters in assisting me," he said.

The commission then changed its ruling and overruled the objection of Smith.

"Do you know if John Woo will testify to the same things of which you now speak?" resumed Peters, placing his hand on his forehead.

"I do not know," replied Kong.

Quick to take a new tack, Peters changed his mode to one of pity toward the convict witness before him.

"Did Kellett kick you very hard?" "Did he hurt you very much?" "Very, very much!" "Were you very sore?" "Yes, yes!"

One after another these questions, stinging with sarcasm, were hurled at the mite of a helpless prisoner on the big witness chair.

"Yes sir," came back the meek reply each time, and this was one occasion which did not bring forth even the semblance of a frown from the most ardent supporters of the discharged sergeant detective who so fully and silently listened to the damning replies to the questions.

DR. A. B. LYONS IS HONORED ABROAD

Hawaiian Born Druggist Elected As Honorary President of American Pharmaceutical Association.

In the current number of the Druggists Circular is quite an extended notice and biographical sketch of Dr. Albert B. Lyons, who, at the meeting in Nashville in August was chosen honorary president of the American Pharmaceutical Association. The article states:

"Dr. Lyons was born at Waimea, Hawaii, April 1st, 1811, the son of an American missionary, the Reverend Lorenzo Lyons. His ancestors on both sides had been Americans since the middle of the seventeenth century or earlier, some of them having accompanied Roger Williams when the latter began the colonization of Rhode Island."

"He attended the college at Waltham, Mass., by which he was graduated in 1835, being valedictorian. Then he taught chemistry for a year in Englewood Military Academy, at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, before studying pharmacy and medicine under Professor Prescott, at the University of Michigan. There he received his M. D., and then moved to Detroit, where, owing to the sickness of the professor of chemistry in the new Detroit College of Medicine, the young physician-chemist was called upon hastily to carry on the professional work. This he did so well that he was elected to the chair the next year and held it for eleven years. While so engaged he opened a prescription drug store, and this led to his forming a partnership with Prof. A. B. Stevens to conduct a pharmacy at the corner of Lafayette and Shelby streets, Detroit."

"In 1851 Dr. Lyons became consulting chemist for Parke, Davis & Co., leaving the position in 1857 to assume the editorship of the Pharmaceutical Era, then just established at Detroit. A year later he accepted the appointment as government chemist for Hawaii. In 1857 he returned to Detroit, and joined the forces of Nelson, Baker & Co., of which corporation he is now secretary. He is the author of numerous papers published in the medical, chemical and pharmaceutical press, and in the proceedings of the many societies of which he is a member. His book, 'Plant Names,' is a most valuable reference work for botanists and others, which his 'Assay of Drugs' is a volume much esteemed by those who have occasion to refer to it."

"Dr. Lyons has kept up his relations with the medical profession as fellow, and for many years secretary of the Detroit Academy of Medicine. He is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the Michigan Pharmaceutical Association. In 1900 he was chosen one of the committee of twenty-five charged with the revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia, and did excellent service in formulating assay processes for organic drugs and galenic preparations. He is now one of the executive committee of fifteen which is at work on the ninth revision, being chairman of the subcommittee on tables, weights and measures, and member of several other important sub-committees."

Breckons Believes He Sees Way to Get More Embezzled Coin Back in Treasury.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)
HILLO, November 24.—During the past few weeks while Prosecutor Breckons has been in Honolulu marking time until his successor as United States district attorney can arrive, County Attorney Beers has been holding the fort, attending to the affairs of the prosecution instituted under the graft commission.

Beers did not particularly enjoy the situation, but he fought the mandamus case and the plea in abatement which Claudius McBride filed in behalf of his client, John Kealohe. Beers had hoped that Breckons would show up last Sunday in order to take over the bureau, but he was disappointed when last Thursday he received a letter from Breckons stating that he could not come to Hilo and telling Beers that "you must do the best you know how," which was not consoling.

More Refund In Sight.

"I have been doing considerable work on the Lalakea matter, and am about ready to set the ball going in good shape," wrote Breckons further. "Am inclined to think that a remedy for all of our money which we did not get from the bank exists on Lalakea's bond."

This was cheering news, but it did not make Beers' task any easier. In the meantime he took up Breckons' burden, and in doing so he gained much credit for himself by beating out the claim of a demurrer which he filed and argued, the matter being strenuously contested on both sides. The nature of the plea and of the demurrer is explained in the decision which Judge Parsons delivered last Friday morning, sustaining the demurrer.

McBride immediately moved to file exceptions, which was allowed. He then asked for an order permitting him to take an interlocutory appeal on the exceptions. He argued that there was little likelihood that the Kealohe cases would be tried this year, any way, as many other cases had been set for December, and as other demurrers might be interposed. Judge Parsons said that he could see nothing gained by granting the order, as the same points might be raised on the final appeal, and the request was denied.

McBride then asked that Kealohe's plea be set for Monday, December 1, and this was granted.

McBride announced his intention of filing amended pleas in abatement in the other sixteen cases against Kealohe, but the court sustained pro forma demurrers in these, and McBride noted another exception. Pleas in all these cases were set for December 1.

OLD BATTLESHIP IS SENT TO BOTTOM

LONDON, November 4.—A remarkable test of naval gunnery, in which the battleship Empress of India, which at her completion in 1892, cost \$4,500,000, was used as a target, took place yesterday in West Bay, near Portland, in the presence of Mr. Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, and other admiralty lords with officials of the navy and army. It was freely stated last night that the results were very satisfactory. After one well-directed shot, the Empress turned turtle and sank, stem first. Owing to special buoyancy preparations satisfactory observations were made before the vessel sank. The marksmanship throughout was considered excellent. After the sinking the general firing ceased and the pumps started at once.

The heavy guns were then trained on her. She now lies a shapeless mass at the bottom of the channel.

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